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WHOLE NUMBER 56

## POETRY.

there is a dream of early, you as add it assess could be and truth; a date of light, life and truth; arous the brain, d love is the theme of that early dream,

So wild, so warm, so new, That in all after years I deem That early dream were true.

ht there is a dream of maturer years, fore turbulent by far: Tis vision of blood, and of woman's tears For the theme of that dream is war: And we toll in the field of danger and death

And shout in the battle array, Till we find that theme in a bodiless breath, Which vanishes away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age, Tis a vision of gold in store-Of sums noted down on the figured page, To be counted o'er and o'er:

and we fondly trust in our glittering dust, As a refuge from grief and pain, Till our limbs are laid on the last dark bed, Where the wealth of the world is vain.

And is it thus, from man's birth to his grave In the path which all are treading ! Is there nought in that long career to save From remorse and self-upbraiding! Oh yes! there's a dream so pure, so bright, That the being to whom it is given,

Hath bathed in a sea of living light,-And the theme of that dream is heaven

## ORIGINAL TAKE

ONTINUED.

before Miss Miller went to Gorgo young man, of handsome property, sted intellect, some refinement, and was paying particular atdressed her, and she consentd her father did not object. some very bad habits, of

> ad a good opportunity of opening ce which he did in the followould observe that he had mulus rather freely on the in the house and accosted

> > to have quite a fine school." milder that the house anand that he had

it to my marrying your end Morgin, very gravely,

me alliance with you." the joking. Not give be to marry your daughter!
w much I am worth!
" replied Morgin, "but my
of up to the highest bidder,—
ne object in this matter."

del Tafidelity and Universalism, l'assure you, are antagonistic, diametrically opposed to each other. Strauge that you should cherish a be-lief that you are ashamed of. You will yet discover that "God judgeth in the earth, and he that sinneth shall in no wise escape." Tanes, during this talk, was very grave and moody .-Morgin was in hopes that conscience was at work. But he was mistaken; for directly Tanes jumped up and said :-

"I don't care a cent whether you give your consent or not-I am a free man, and will not allow you or any one else to direct me how I am to act; but I'll be cursed if I don't marry Clara in spite of you."

Morgin replied, with more warmth than he should have displayed: "Mr. Tanes, this is my house, and there is the door."

From the firm manner in which this mandate was delivered, Tanes left without saying anything audible, but he exhibited surprise and mortification. He went off at a furious gait, which indicated anger. On Morgin's return to his boarding-hous that night, he found a gentleman there who was going to Gorgoville the next day. By him he wrote to his daughter, giving her a full account of the interview he had with Tanes. In the close of the letter he said: "My daughter, I deeply sympathize with you; for full well do I know the pain this blow will cause you. I know you have a sincere regard for the young man, or you never would have consented to be his under any circumstances. Mercenary motives cannot influence you -I do not blame you. I am free to admit that Mr. Tanes is well calculated to please. He is intelligent, has a pleasing address, and agreeable manners. But you perceive he presented simself to you under false colors. You were deceived. He is not worthy of your love .-With such habits as he has, no woman can be otherwise than miserable with him, and with the sensitiveness and laudable ambition which you possess, misery is too tame a phrase. Act promptly and with decision."

Tanes fell in with some congenial spirits, and did not return to Gorgoville for several days. He felt perfectly such he would possess Clara notwithstanding her father had objected. He was certain that the glitter of wealth would induce her to disobey her parent. But when he got back he found that he was sadly mistaken. He received a note from Clara, which she had sent to his boarding-house, stating that she rant; but fortunately Most brgin was as in him.

proper selection of their associates. There is nothing truer than the aphorism, Evil communication corrupt good morals." But we will leave Tanes for the present in

his recklessness, and return to Clara. Poor girl, she was indeed distressed at find-

ing the object of her affections unworthy of her. But, true to her sex, she could not divest liberty of the Gospel. He took her hand, and herself of regard for him; she pitied him and lamented his mad career.

Although Clara had treated Miss Miller with more attention on her than was just sufficient to obey her father's instill as soon as she discovered that distress, she used every means in

and palliate her grief .ther's good intentions

was just the friend s of the family she won averthey, like their father, were ami sight Frederic (Morgin's son) was very at tentive. He tried to anticipate and gratify her

every wish. The task imposed on him by his and father appeared to be a pleasing one. Thus the household became mutually pleased with each other, and confidence, harmony, and peace followed as a natural consequence. Oh! the exng in a family !

Morgin was prevented from going to Gorgo ville on the next Saturday, as he had proin consequence of one of his poor ne calling on him to transact some business that day. "Do as you would be done by," was the rate Morgia tried to live by, "Miss Miller exsaines; they darging tems one had got him o disagne writing for them, or he had gone o rationale summethat had quarrated, or some

common sitting room is up stairs, the girls go down to receive the company, and I remain." Morgin said, "Clara, do any enquire for enny.

Clary replied, "Yes sir-or rather, they do not enquire for her, but ask about her. I tell them that she is in much trouble, and does not wish to see company yet."

Morgin replied, "That was well done my daring, come and kiss me."

She came; he seated her on his kneed And then said, "But Jenny, my Coz, don't you find it very lonely and monotonous with no one but these wild children to associate with."

She replied, "Oh no, we carry on very spirited onversations sometimes; and would you believe it, I had the hardihood to enter into an argument with Frederic the other day on religion. I mean religon of the Bible. Just think of that! I a mere infant, not more than a month old, to undertake an argument with one who has been familiar with that precious book all his life."

"Well," said Frederic, "Cousin Jane, if you call yourself an infant now, I should not like to encounter you, when you get fully grown. Papa, she used me up completely, exposed the sophistry of my arguments, and showed that they had no more foundation, than "the baseless fabric of a dream;" and her reasoning was so much like yours, that I accused her of getting a leaf out of your book, as the saying is."

Morgin replied, "No wonder in that my son. She did not get a leaf, but the entire book. She derives her information from the same source that I do, God's Holy Word, the only source of true knowledge. Jenny, (he continued addressing Miss Miller,) the difficulties you complained, of at first in studying the Bible, you are evercoming, are you not? you can now understand better than at first."

She replied, "Oh yes, much better, but for that, I am much indebted to a most valuable work, which I found on the book shelf." Morgin enquired, "What work is that."

She replied, "Page's Commentaries."

Morgin replied, "Yes, that is to me a valuale work. But my dear cousin, consulting that book will not be forming your opinions from the Bible with an unprejudiced mind. The auther of that work will bias your opinions, and get you to his way of thinking. I formed my opinion unaided by man; the only works I used were God's Works, the book of nature and the

Now, I perceive that all things in nature declares that God is impartial, and I perceive now, that the Bible confirms what nature declares." Morgin was in perfect ecstacies, at hearing these sentiments from the lips of Miss Miller; he believing that he was chosen as the instrument used to bring her to the glorious light and

ment, and then said : "How refreshing, Oh! how delightful to hear uch sentiments from one just me from that mass of corruption, (the Romish Church-")

was in silent prayer and thanksgiving for a mo-

But it would be fatiguing to restate all the conversation that, Morgin had with his family. There was not the slightest allusion made to Mr. Tanes. And now we will drop the curtain, and let Morgin enjoy his day and a half with a family, in his own way.

e told his father that, "He was much At the village, about the lady at the said, he told them that, "She lates, who was in much affection, and he tal came to spend some time with us."

In the said said to spend some time with us."

In the said said the sai

replied: That cousin Jane was so tle, so intelligent, in fact so interway, that he required no other inkeep up his watchfulness."

returned to his school on Sunday even the Tuesday after Morgin left, a poor came to the house to beg for assistance he was a beggard looking creating the ware being it be very well taken for a inplate. She had a broad red mark running down na side of herriage, that looked like a sear. It distigured her very much. She was Irish and poke Biglish so badly that she could scarcely be understood.

She told Biorgia's children that she was

considered it a superstition, she said nothing an old deceased man, with a worn-out spirit, about it to any one. She felt a strong antipathy for the Irish woman, though she strove against this feeling. But notwithstanding her aversion, she bestowed on her all the kindnes she was capable of

The day after this woman was taken into Morgin's family, Gorgoville was all in commo tion. A Biologishad arrived.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## MISCELLANY.

Southern Migrations to the North. According to a statistical table recently published, it is computed that Southerners have spent \$5,000,000 the past summer in Northern

travel. Commenting upon this fact, the N.Y. Times remarks that "the social and moral effect of this annual migration can scarcely be appreciated. Associations spring up; friendships are formed; opinions interchanged and prejudices corrected; similar tastes are cultivated, and homogeneousness promoted by this free and unrestrained intercourse. Whatever strength there may be in our political ties and in those relations that are founded in business necessities, it is very bovious that the highest importance is to be attributed to those social interchanges which make us favorably acquainted with one another. Ignorance is the most efficient ally of malice and pride. What we want most is a reliable knowledge of all sections of the country, and as this is obtained, we shall see the utter folly of indulging the evil tempers that always characterize sectional vanity. The free intercourse of domestic life is essential to this end." corrected; similar tastes are cultivated, and

The Times adds :

The Times adds:

"But a step further. The irresistible tendency of things is toward centralization at the North-Saratogs, Newport, Nahant, Niagara, Hudson River, and White Mountains, are here. Fashion, tasty veatuh, ambition, talent, will come to them. Business men, for the most part, are intimately connected with New York and Boston. It is so, too, with religious organizations, educational facilities, and general interests."

The Sauth has the White Sulphur, and a hundred other mineral Springs, the meanest of them possessing more majestic scenery, a more genial and salubrious climate, and more natural attractions of every kind than Saratoga: she has her

tions of every kind than Saratoga; she has her own Old Point, Hampton, and fifty other pleas own Old Point, Hampton, and fifty other pleasant resorts on her extended line of sea coast; she hat noble rivers of her own, and her own peerless Blue Ridge and Alleghanies, but all these her people habitually neglect for Northern watering places, which have nothing to recommend that but taking and a crowd. They leave behind then the simple, hearty and pure atmosphere of Southern social life, and exchange it for the hollow and heartless thing called Life at the Springs, which is a miserable compound of foreign manners, uniting the hauteur of English and the depression of the season o

chanically, I never gave religion a thought.

Now, I perceive that all things in nature degin of the expression "Buncombe speeches," is said to have been as follows: Some years since, ommunity for the express purpose of prejudice and hate against Northern catting prejudice and hate against Northern society, and we have no Seward politicians who deliberably seek to advance their own fortunes upon the ruins of Northern institutions. Hence it wouldhave an excellent effect for Northern men to isit the South and see for themselve how different is the real state of things in the Souther States from that which they have supposed to exist. But this sort of social inter-change yould not suit either the political or speculating spirit of our Northern brethren. We cannot but admire the humbler wrigiving. At this stage of the proceeding a manhad listance and the proceeding a manhad listance and the proceeding a manhad listance and the would soon be entirely destitute of auditors; whereupon he very coolly

Southers men to repay all the indignities and wrongs hey have received from Northern hands by patrhizing overy branch of Northern indus-try and spending five millions a year at North-ern watering places. The underground rail-road takes the negroes, and the overground railroad carries their masters to the same in-viting latitudes. The greater the business done by the lower branch, the heavier is the travel on the upper. The more Mrs. Stowe and her allies of the press and pulpit abuse us, the faster and thicker we hurry on to stop the mouths of our chlumniators with a shower of gold.

"Fall sir, you spit on me on Wednesday last; You spurn'd me such a day; another time You call'd me dog; for these courtesies Fil lend you thus much moneys."

Richmond Dispatch.

the former of MULTUM IN PARVO.—Perhaps the briefest po sonal memoirs ever written, were the "Memoirs of Count Rostopchin," written in ten minutes. We subjoin a few paragraphs, each of which

"My Birn: On the twelfth day of Marel 1765, I was emerged from darkness inter the ight of day. I was measured, I was weighed, I was baptized. I was born without knowing

without knowing for what.

"My Encoursor: I was taught all sorts of things, addienred all sorts of fanguages. It dint of impudence and quackery I sometime passed for a savant. My head has become a library of odd volumes of which I keep the key "My Surramos: Ms Surramos; I was tormented by tern; by tailors who made tight drastes for by women; by subtition I by self-love; by less regrets, and by remembraness.

an exhausted heart, and a used-up body. dies and Gentlemen, pass on!"

"Your Paper DID NOT COME, Sir!"—We recommend a careful perusal of the following
plain statement, both to post masters and to all
subscribers. It is from a paper called The Advance, published at Hernando, Mississippi:

'The uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery
of papers, at country post offices, is often the
ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are peoply supplied

ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with the conveniences of taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive.—
The papers are jumbled up into a few pigeon holes, or piled upon a desk, box or barrel, to await the call of the subscribers. In the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse collers, and other coarse wares which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmesters in coarse wares which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmasters in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain caye. In the meantime the man comes for his paper, and as it can't be found, of course it didn't come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses the rascally editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink and paper, to write a letter of complaint, about not sending his paper punctually, when if said paper were endowed with speech, it would cry out, there I am, squeezed to death, behind this box or under this barrel.' We have seen just such things at country post offices, and clsewhere as

THE RAVINGS OF ROMANISM.—In the April number of Brownson's Review is the following phillippic against our country, which bears un-mistakeable evidence of being from the pen of

We are a mixed Protestant, Infidel and Catholic people. The non-Catholic element, nowever, predominates; and owing to our vast extent of cheap and fertile lands, we are free from many of the material evils of older countries. many of the material evils of older countries. But in real well being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civili-zation, or in true national or individual virtue and happiness, we are far below the lowest Cath-olic state. We can boast only of our industry. Our literature is not worth naming; our news Our literature is not worth naming; our newspapers, for the most part, are a public nuissance; our common schools amount to but little, and cannot be named with those of Austria; we have not a respectable library or university in the country; and the liberty we boast is merely the liberty of the mob to govern us as merely the liberty of the mob to govern us as There is, perhaps, no people on orth that has less of earth that has less of moral and mental inde-pendence, or less individual freedom and man-liness. We are slaves of committees, associa-tions, caucuses, and a public opinion formed by ignorant and fanatical and lying lests

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE "BUNCOMBE."-The ori-

was "speaking for Buncombe, not Washington," in other words, that his speech was intended for the perusal of his constituents, and not at all to influence the action of his fellow members.

A London Millioname — Mensieur Francis Wey, a French writer of distinction, who passed several weeks in London during the Great Exhibition, has recently published in Favis his "impressions," under the title of "The English at Home." On one occasion, while riding in an omnibus, he formed an acquaintance with a fellow passenger, from whom he derived many explanations of the strange things he saw. One of these we give: explanations of the atrange stange for these we give:

"I addressed to him a few words concerning a carriage which just then drove by. It was too fine to be elegant and was drawn by two magnificent bay horses. On the box, adorned with beautiful fringe, sat a black-coated coachman; and there was not a wrinkle in his white craval

and there was not a wrinkle in his white crava—his snowy gloves were spotless. In the vehicle, on down cushions, carelessly lower turned up to the shoulders: an arrow measuring him as a girtle—the carelesses of like a gentleman priving a mechanical dress.

Air. Wey asked his patchess who was the strange looking decepant or the manning carriage.

"The richest butcher in London," "The richest butcher in London," was the reply. "He is returning in his own carriage from his slaughter house to his residence. His forefathers were in the business. His father left him a fortune of over two millions, and he, out of modesty, follows his father's profession—very honorable old custom. This gentleman butcher possesses four million."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn from the Savannah Republican that the case of the State verannah Republican that the case of the State verannah Republican that the case of the State verannah Republican that the counsel for defending the with an intent to murder a slave Tade of Flexumo made the following important designative as the state of the counsel for defending the such of State of the case of the and others, were especially noticed, but not so the offence charged. On the other side, it was argued by the counsel for the prosecution. Ma-John Owens, that assault with fitent to marker was the same in kind with munder, and there-fore, included within the penal status of fore-gia. The Judge decided with the prosecution.

A PORTRAIT OF SER CHARLES NAPING lish paper uses e-rather free pence to the lowing sketch . "A farmer looking man, with a faller

lips, and a tremendous nose covered with large ears, like two flaps of a different flaps of a

AFRENCHMAN'S YANKEY in the United States sends terior sketch to a Parisia "Phture to yourself, if

a member of Congress, [Hill.] from the country of Buncombe, North Carolina, was indulging in a long and very uninteresting harangue in the House of Representatives. Some attempted to cough him down, others called him to order; but it was of no use—he was determined to have his say, let what would occur. At last the members began to leave, and there was soon scarcely any persons left except the reporters. At this stage of the proceeding a stage of the except the reporters. At this stage of the proceeding a stage of the except the reporters.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR COM worked by steam power, a power; and that their pro-449,824 hogsheads, estimate pounds. Of the whole num A DEACON'S QUOTATION OF SCRIPTURE ONTHE USE OF WINE AND COLD WATER,—Mr. Secretary Marcy recently told an anecdote at a dinner party in this city, which runs thus. He said that a few weeks since, Gov. Seymour of New York, wrote to him, that since he had voted for the liquor law, he had received various letters from gentlemen in various parts of the State, both approving and disapproving of his course in the premises. Among them was one from a honest deacon, whe resided in the course in the strongest terms. The old gentleman alluded to, informed the Governor than he was deeply interested in the debates of both sides of question, and did not let one "jot, or title" escape him. He had, too, he said, "looked up" his Biblic from Genesista Revention in order to see how the liquor question was these treated, and after mature deliberation, he same to the conclusion that all the great and good nade, 896,667 were of brown he old process, and the remain needs of refined, clarified, &c.